

reparations was wholly inadequate. "Impudent," "indolent," "fantastic" and "protege" were some of the adjectives the principal newspapers used in commenting on the German terms. Even the pacifist Daily News censured it as a loan to understanding the German mentality.

"The Germans," the newspaper said, "truly astonished the world by an absurd offer, which was utterly inadequate and frankly unacceptable. Unless Dr. Simons returns to reality it is goodbye to a just settlement and a solid European peace."

COMBINATION OF CUNNING, CHICANERY AND IMPUDENCE.

"It is not easy to speak with patience of this combination of business cunning, chicanery and sheer impudence," asserted the London Times. "Doubtless the German delegates are armed with a whole series of successful schemes, each giving a little more than its predecessor. But when her bluff is called she will abandon it."

"Shadowy, ludicrous and ill-informed as Dr. Simons' speech may have been," said the Morning Post, "it served to unite the Allies. It was a miracle, because even now Germany does not realize her infamy."

"The Daily Telegraph declared nobody was prepared for such a 'fantastic' offer, and adds: 'Great Britain must support France, whether naval action or economic pressure should be decided upon.'"

"No trace of loyalty or good faith," the Chronicle asserted, "appeared in the offer, which was intended as an evasion of the Versailles Treaty."

PARIS, March 2.—French railroads were ordered today to hold themselves in readiness to transport troops to the German frontier.

The order was the most important of a series issued by military and government authorities to prepare for a military movement to force obedience to the Allied reparations demands.

BRUSSELS, March 2.—The morning newspapers publish long reports of the London conference on reparations. All lay stress on the seriousness of the situation. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"There is no need yet to assume that the negotiations have broken down. On the contrary, it is not to be disregarded that Premier Lloyd George, evidently with intention, used sharp expressions in order to give an equivalent answer to the rejection by Dr. Simons to the Paris decisions. The seriousness of the situation, however, must not be underestimated."

The newspapers unanimously describe the German counter-proposal as the extreme limit of what Germany can perform.

WILSON OUSTS MAN TO MAKE POSITION FOR JOE TUMULTY

Salary of Obadiah Gardner of Maine Stopped When He Refused to Quit.

Obadiah Gardner, former Senator from Maine and who was appointed by President Wilson in 1913 as a member of the American Section of the International Joint Boundary Commission, has been ousted by the Administration to make a place for Joseph P. Tumulty, Private Secretary to the President.

Gardner's salary was \$10,000 a year, but when the Senate was asked to confirm his appointment, it was found that he had been paid for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

The President desired to make an appointment to this position and, it is known, that, knowing his salary, you would be very glad to place your resignation at his disposal," Colby wrote on Feb. 24.

When Gardner received the letter he acknowledged receipt by wire and immediately wrote, pointing out that "precipitate abandonment" of his duties by the Chairman of either the American or Canadian sections of the commission would be detrimental to the public interest of both the United States and the Dominion.

When this letter was received at the State Department yesterday, orders were given to stop Gardner's pay on Feb. 23. Gardner wires friends in Washington that he has not resigned. Gardner's supporters insist that "Tumulty is personally responsible for the removal of the former Maine Senator and cast doubt on the propriety of the action."

It was then that the Boundary Commission job, paying \$7,500 per year, was dug up. The first step toward the removal of Senator Gardner was made by Secretary Colby on Feb. 18, when the latter wrote asking Gardner to resign, reminding him that he had held the job for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

An effort has been made for some time to find a suitable place for Tumulty, as it is customary to take care of retiring Presidential secretaries. Tumulty thought the vacant judgeship of the Court of Customs and Excise, which pays \$10,000, would suit him nicely, as it is a life job, but when the Senate was asked to confirm his appointment, it was found that he had been paid for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

It was then that the Boundary Commission job, paying \$7,500 per year, was dug up. The first step toward the removal of Senator Gardner was made by Secretary Colby on Feb. 18, when the latter wrote asking Gardner to resign, reminding him that he had held the job for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

It was then that the Boundary Commission job, paying \$7,500 per year, was dug up. The first step toward the removal of Senator Gardner was made by Secretary Colby on Feb. 18, when the latter wrote asking Gardner to resign, reminding him that he had held the job for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

It was then that the Boundary Commission job, paying \$7,500 per year, was dug up. The first step toward the removal of Senator Gardner was made by Secretary Colby on Feb. 18, when the latter wrote asking Gardner to resign, reminding him that he had held the job for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

It was then that the Boundary Commission job, paying \$7,500 per year, was dug up. The first step toward the removal of Senator Gardner was made by Secretary Colby on Feb. 18, when the latter wrote asking Gardner to resign, reminding him that he had held the job for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

It was then that the Boundary Commission job, paying \$7,500 per year, was dug up. The first step toward the removal of Senator Gardner was made by Secretary Colby on Feb. 18, when the latter wrote asking Gardner to resign, reminding him that he had held the job for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

It was then that the Boundary Commission job, paying \$7,500 per year, was dug up. The first step toward the removal of Senator Gardner was made by Secretary Colby on Feb. 18, when the latter wrote asking Gardner to resign, reminding him that he had held the job for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

It was then that the Boundary Commission job, paying \$7,500 per year, was dug up. The first step toward the removal of Senator Gardner was made by Secretary Colby on Feb. 18, when the latter wrote asking Gardner to resign, reminding him that he had held the job for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

It was then that the Boundary Commission job, paying \$7,500 per year, was dug up. The first step toward the removal of Senator Gardner was made by Secretary Colby on Feb. 18, when the latter wrote asking Gardner to resign, reminding him that he had held the job for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

It was then that the Boundary Commission job, paying \$7,500 per year, was dug up. The first step toward the removal of Senator Gardner was made by Secretary Colby on Feb. 18, when the latter wrote asking Gardner to resign, reminding him that he had held the job for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

It was then that the Boundary Commission job, paying \$7,500 per year, was dug up. The first step toward the removal of Senator Gardner was made by Secretary Colby on Feb. 18, when the latter wrote asking Gardner to resign, reminding him that he had held the job for more than seven years and under the law he was held subject to the pleasure of the Executive.

ALL LOAN RECORDS SENT TO CONGRESS AT WILSON'S ORDER

Were Held Back Only Because Publication Might Embarrass Other Governments.

NOTHING TO HARM U. S.

Responsibility Will Be Up to Those Who Make the Notes Public.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Copy-right, 1921).—President Wilson has shown in these last few days of his Administration a desire to co-operate with the new President and his official family and he has insisted that everything be cleared up in the way of records and official business in the various departments.

Mr. Wilson's latest act was to suggest that Congress be furnished copies of all correspondence in the Treasury Department relating to loans with foreign governments. A carload of documents accordingly went to the Capitol today and thus ends a controversy the exact nature of which may be puzzling to the outside world and it is equally perplexing to people in Washington.

The Treasury has declared from the start that so far as the United States Government was concerned, the documents contained nothing that need be concealed from the American people, but that the communications from the foreign governments revealed facts about their fiscal standing which might or might not be embarrassing to them if made public on account of possible ill-effect on the relations between one foreign government and another.

Secretary Houston was cautious enough to seek advice from the Secretary of State because the latter is more familiar with the viewpoint of foreign governments than is the head of the Treasury Department.

SENATORS TO ANOTHER WAY, VOTED.

Certain members of the Senate Judiciary Committee privately told members of the Wilson Cabinet that there was really no special purpose to be served in forcing the documents out of the privacy of the Treasury, but those same Senators voted with the others in a unanimous request that the information be sent to the Senate. This has puzzled the Administration and was one of the things discussed in the final Cabinet meeting of Tuesday.

President Wilson took the position that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee was clear and that if any disadvantage to the good relations of the United States resulted from the publication of the data, the responsibility would rest with those who make the information public, and that so far as the Wilson Administration was concerned it should accede to the request of the Senate as expressed in the resolution calling for the data.

Outside of a discussion of the foreign loans, to which there was nothing new to be added except to send the data to the Senate, the Cabinet talked of routine matters at its final meeting. The President made sure that every department secretary had concluded every piece of business which required Executive sanction and the meeting came to an end. Then it was that Secretary Colby made a brief speech on behalf of the Cabinet and Mr. Wilson thanked the Cabinet for their service to him and shook hands with each member.

Farwells of this kind always have an element of pathos, but it was unmistakable that the departure of Woodrow Wilson from the Cabinet meeting seemed to carry with it more than a customary walk from the Executive. This is because Mr. Wilson's health is far from good and because his decrepit physical condition is the direct result of his overwork in the service of the Nation.

WILSON EXCHANGES LETTERS WITH HARDING.

Mr. Wilson has exchanged letters with Mr. Harding and they seem to be getting closer together. Mr. Wilson is very anxious to do the courteous thing in every way on Friday, and to be present throughout the ceremonies, but it begins to be apparent that Mr. Wilson's physical condition may not permit.

Harding understands the situation and will not consider it a discourtesy if Mr. Wilson cannot be present when the oath of office is administered.

The truth is that Mr. Wilson will be able to get to the Senate chamber but it is doubtful whether he can stand the added walk from the Senate chamber to the Capitol steps, a distance of only 100 feet, but since it involves going downstairs the fear is that Mr. Wilson will be unable to do so.

Company Mr. Harding from the Senate chamber to the inauguration stand. Mr. Wilson could be conveyed in a rolling chair, but he seems to be transported that way, and his intimates say he is particularly sensitive about being subjected to public scrutiny because of his enfeebled condition.

As the Wilson Administration draws to a close it is gradually becoming known that many of the embarrassing delays and irritations which have resulted from Mr. Wilson's inability to see callers are largely the result of his ill-health.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

It is known that many of the callers who are coming to know the facts no longer suspect Mr. Wilson of avoidance of the customary ceremonies and courtesies due a President-elect by his predecessor.

LEAGUE REFUSES TO CONSIDER THE YAP QUESTION

Says in Note to U. S. Allied Supreme Council Has Already Settled It.

PRAISES U. S. INTEREST.

Believes Nation That Devised Mandates Should Have Voice in Assignments.

PARIS, March 2 (Associated Press).

The League of Nations is not concerned with the allocation of the former German possessions in the Pacific, which includes the Japanese mandate for the group to which the Island of Yap belongs, the American Government is informed in the reply of the Council of the League, to the American note on the mandate question.

The text of the Council's reply was made public here today. That allocation was made by the Supreme Council of the Allies, the note points out, but the Council invites the United States to be represented at the meeting of the Council in May or June when the other classes of mandates are to be taken up for final decision.

The Council expresses "satisfaction in the interest shown by the United States Government in the question of mandates, which the Council has long felt to be among the most important and also the most difficult."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

The note begins with acknowledgment of the receipt of Secretary Colby's communication, summarizes the American contentions and after expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the interest in the question indicated by the note, continues:

"The Council not only welcomes but feels justified in claiming the sympathy and support of the Government which devised the scheme the Council is required to administer."

Woman Who Slew Man for Love; Regrets Simple Life She Dropped



MRS. ISABELLE CORA ORTHWEIN

CHICAGO, March 2.—"I loved him and I killed him," is the explanation, coupled with her insistence that he bent and threatened her, that Mrs. Isabella Cora Orthwein has made of her reasons for shooting Herbert P. Ziegler, district manager of the Good-year Tire and Rubber Company, in her apartment at No. 518 Surf Avenue, yesterday. She is in jail and detectives are searching to-day for witnesses to appear at the postponed inquest into Ziegler's death.

From what the police have been able to gather from the case, it appears that the prelude to the killing was Ziegler's attempt to sever a relationship with Mrs. Orthwein, the divorced wife of Ralph Orthwein of St. Louis, and formerly President of the American League Baseball Club of that city. It is said that he settled \$50,000 on her at the time of the divorce. He was her second husband.

"Oh, if I could only blot the last thirteen years of my life and start anew," Mrs. Orthwein sobbed. "I was happy then living in the humble little home of my parents in Columbus, O., where I was born. If I could do it over I wouldn't trade that little home for the most wonderful golden palace in the world."

"In the happy days of my youth I was happy and content. I knew nothing of gay apartment parties, convivial grill room celebrations and the other things that go with the hectic night life. I had never tasted liquor then. I had never loved."

"If I had stayed back in Columbus I would still be happy, I am sure. I probably would have married and had several children and would have the respect of the community and be loved by my neighbors."

"Now I am charged with murder," Mrs. Orthwein said, a foolish impulse to see a large city eventually led her to a cell.

She told of leaving Columbus for the first time when she was sixteen years old. She went to Pittsburgh and lived with a sail player, whom she married.

"It was while jumping around from big city to big city that I acquired a taste for night life," she said. "I craved comfort and everything money could buy. How foolish I was!"

She was divorced from the sail player and then married Ralph Orthwein, St. Louis, from whom she was later divorced.

"He had a lot of money and an ambition to spend it all on liquor," she said. "It was too late to go back to the simple life after that."

"I wandered from city to city seeking excitement. In New York I arranged a marriage for convenience."

"Then I thought fate had given me happiness. I met Herbert Ziegler—the only man I ever loved—in Chicago. I broke off the engagement with the New York man—never mind his name."

"But I loved Herbert too well—so well that I killed him when he became abusive. Herb, the only man I ever loved, is dead by my own hands."

course, to the power to regulate public utilities. That is a State power. It is not a city power. I never have been a city power. And there is no provision either in the constitution or in any state under which it has ever been delegated."

The Traction bill now pending before the Legislature, designed to carry out Gov. Miller's program for a State-controlled traction system in New York City, violates both the State and federal constitutions, United States Senator Aldrich declared at the hearing of the bill before the Judiciary Committee.

"To do as this bill contemplates," he asserted, "is to run counter to American life, to challenge the very genius of our institutions. If this bill should ever be operative, it would strike a deadly blow at municipal government."

Senator Johnson appeared before the committee in behalf of the Administration of New York City, which is a party to a forty-nine-year contract entered into in 1916 stipulating a fare limit of 10 cents.

In support of his contention that the bill is unconstitutional Senator Johnson cited Art. III, Sec. 10, of the New York State Constitution, which says:

"No law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half of the property bounded on and the consent, also, of the local authorities having the control of that portion of the street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained."

The California Senator pointed out that the City of New York has in its charter a provision that it is a party to a forty-nine-year contract entered into in 1916 stipulating a fare limit of 10 cents.

In support of his contention that the bill is unconstitutional Senator Johnson cited Art. III, Sec. 10, of the New York State Constitution, which says:

"No law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half of the property bounded on and the consent, also, of the local authorities having the control of that portion of the street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained."

The California Senator pointed out that the City of New York has in its charter a provision that it is a party to a forty-nine-year contract entered into in 1916 stipulating a fare limit of 10 cents.

In support of his contention that the bill is unconstitutional Senator Johnson cited Art. III, Sec. 10, of the New York State Constitution, which says:

KILLED "ONLY MAN SHE EVER LOVED," HIS SLAYER SAYS

Mrs. Isabella Orthwein, in Cell on Murder Charge, Blames Lure of City.

CHICAGO, March 2.—"I loved him and I killed him," is the explanation, coupled with her insistence that he bent and threatened her, that Mrs. Isabella Cora Orthwein has made of her reasons for shooting Herbert P. Ziegler, district manager of the Good-year Tire and Rubber Company, in her apartment at No. 518 Surf Avenue, yesterday. She is in jail and detectives are searching to-day for witnesses to appear at the postponed inquest into Ziegler's death.

From what the police have been able to gather from the case, it appears that the prelude to the killing was Ziegler's attempt to sever a relationship with Mrs. Orthwein, the divorced wife of Ralph Orthwein of St. Louis, and formerly President of the American League Baseball Club of that city. It is said that he settled \$50,000 on her at the time of the divorce. He was her second husband.

"Oh, if I could only blot the last thirteen years of my life and start anew," Mrs. Orthwein sobbed. "I was happy then living in the humble little home of my parents in Columbus, O., where I was born. If I could do it over I wouldn't trade that little home for the most wonderful golden palace in the world."

"In the happy days of my youth I was happy and content. I knew nothing of gay apartment parties, convivial grill room celebrations and the other things that go with the hectic night life. I had never tasted liquor then. I had never loved."

"If I had stayed back in Columbus I would still be happy, I am sure. I probably would have married and had several children and would have the respect of the community and be loved by my neighbors."

"Now I am charged with murder," Mrs. Orthwein said, a foolish impulse to see a large city eventually led her to a cell.

She told of leaving Columbus for the first time when she was sixteen years old. She went to Pittsburgh and lived with a sail player, whom she married.

"It was while jumping around from big city to big city that I acquired a taste for night life," she said. "I craved comfort and everything money could buy. How foolish I was!"

She was divorced from the sail player and then married Ralph Orthwein, St. Louis, from whom she was later divorced.

"He had a lot of money and an ambition to spend it all on liquor," she said. "It was too late to go back to the simple life after that."

"I wandered from city to city seeking excitement. In New York I arranged a marriage for convenience."

"Then I thought fate had given me happiness. I met Herbert Ziegler—the only man I ever loved—in Chicago. I broke off the engagement with the New York man—never mind his name."

"But I loved Herbert too well—so well that I killed him when he became abusive. Herb, the only man I ever loved, is dead by my own hands."

course, to the power to regulate public utilities. That is a State power. It is not a city power. I never have been a city power. And there is no provision either in the constitution or in any state under which it has ever been delegated."

The Traction bill now pending before the Legislature, designed to carry out Gov. Miller's program for a State-controlled traction system in New York City, violates both the State and federal constitutions, United States Senator Aldrich declared at the hearing of the bill before the Judiciary Committee.

"To do as this bill contemplates," he asserted, "is to run counter to American life, to challenge the very genius of our institutions. If this bill should ever be operative, it would strike a deadly blow at municipal government."

Senator Johnson appeared before the committee in behalf of the Administration of New York City, which is a party to a forty-nine-year contract entered into in 1916 stipulating a fare limit of 10 cents.

In support of his contention that the bill is unconstitutional Senator Johnson cited Art. III, Sec. 10, of the New York State Constitution, which says:

"No law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half of the property bounded on and the consent, also, of the local authorities having the control of that portion of the street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained."

The California Senator pointed out that the City of New York has in its charter a provision that it is a party to a forty-nine-year contract entered into in 1916 stipulating a fare limit of 10 cents.

In support of his contention that the bill is unconstitutional Senator Johnson cited Art. III, Sec. 10, of the New York State Constitution, which says:

"No law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition